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SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P.
14TH FLOOR
8000 TOWERS CRESCENT
TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182

EXAMINER	
REDDIVALAM, SRINIVASA R	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/827,535	CUNY ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Srinivasa R. Reddivalam	2609	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 April 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 April 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *04/20/04 and 08/17/05*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 4, 5, 7-10, 13-15, 18, 20, 22, and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rosen et al. (US Pub. No: 2002/0173327)

Regarding claim 1, Rosen et al. teach a method of controlling a real-time media session, comprising: sending first signaling (see Fig.2, 210 i.e. SIP channel used for first signaling from CD or 1st user equipment to CM) from first user equipment via a serving access network of the first user equipment to a first media communication server (see Fig.2, 204 wherein CM is Communications Manager which is equivalent to first Media Communications Server) in response to a user's action during an established real-time media session (see para [0030], lines 1-7 wherein a floor control request is sent when the user presses the PTT switch located on CD i.e. user equipment); sending second signaling from the first media communication server towards the first user equipment (see Fig.2, 212 i.e. NBS Media Signaling used for second signaling from first media communication server towards the first user equipment and para [0042], lines 1-13); sending third signaling from the first media communication server towards second user equipment (see Fig.2, NBS Media Signaling between CM 204 and CD 208); and sending, immediately after one of the first, the second and the third signaling, dummy

media traffic from the first media communication server towards the first and second user equipment (see para [0071], lines 1-7 wherein wakeup messages are sent to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment, assuming the current media session is inactive, then wakeup message is immediate), in order to trigger a dedicated-channel setup for at least one of the first and second user equipment in their respective serving access networks prior to beginning an actual user media stream from the first user equipment (see para [0072], lines 1-9 wherein sending wakeup trigger packets result in re-establishing dedicated traffic channel).

Regarding claim 4, Rosen et al. teach the method according to claim 1, for a packet-mode voice communication, comprising: sending said first signaling in response to detecting in the first user equipment activation of a push-to-talk pressel (see para [0030], lines 1-7 wherein a floor control request is sent when the user presses the PTT switch located on CD i.e. user equipment).

Regarding claim 5, Rosen et al. teach the method according to claim 1, wherein one of said first and second signaling comprises one of a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) message, a Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) message, a SIP REFER Request, a SIP INVITE Request, a RTCP Floor Request, and a RTCP Floor Taken message (see para [0041] and lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 7, Rosen et al. teach the method of controlling a real-time media session, comprising: establishing a real-time media session between first user

equipment (see Fig.2, 202 for CD i.e. first user equipment) and second user equipment via a serving access network of the first user equipment, via at least a first media communication server (see Fig.2, 204 for CM i.e. first Media Communications Server), and via a serving access network of the second user equipment (see Fig.2, 206 for CD i.e. second user equipment); and sending, by one of the media communication server and a support node in a packet-switched core network during inactive periods of the real-time media session, dummy media towards at least one of the first and second user equipment (see para [0074], lines 5-14 wherein wakeup trigger is sent to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment and wakeup trigger is sent from the network during inactive periods of the media session) in order to reset an inactivity timer of a common channel state in the serving access network of the respective user equipment and to thereby prevent the respective user equipment from going to an idle state (see para [0072], lines 1-9 wherein sending wakeup trigger packets result in re-establishing dedicated traffic channel by preventing user equipment from going to an idle state).

Regarding claim 8, Rosen et al. teach the method further comprising: monitoring the media activity of the real-time media session in one of the first media communication server and the support node (see para [0103], lines 5-13) wherein quick paging channel is used by mobile for monitoring) and if no media activity is detected in the real-time media session for a predetermined period of time, sending said dummy media traffic from the one of the first media communication server and the support node towards at least one of the first and second user equipment (see para [0098] wherein sending

wakeup triggers by CM and CDMA infrastructure to trigger one or more pages to the mobile is equivalent to sending said dummy media traffic from the one of the first media communication server and the support node towards at least one of the first and second user equipment).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, Rosen et al. teach the method comprising sending said dummy media traffic to said at least one of the first and second user equipment only if the respective user equipment which notifies that it is located in an access network in which a dedicated channel setup can be triggered by dummy media traffic (see para [0072], lines 3-9 wherein wakeup triggers in SDB form are sent from CM to target mobiles via appropriate infrastructure element to re-establish dedicated traffic channels).

Regarding claim 13, Rosen et al. teach a media communication server (see Fig.2, 204 for CM) for providing real-time media sessions between user equipment located in one or more access networks (see Fig.2, 202 and 208 for CDs which are equivalent to user equipment) wherein: the media communication server is configured to receive first signaling sent by first user equipment via a serving access network of the first user equipment in response to user's action during an real-time media session established between the first user equipment and second user equipment (see para [0030], lines 1-7 wherein a floor control request is sent when the user presses the PTT switch located on CD i.e. user equipment); the media communication server is configured to send second signaling towards the first user equipment upon receiving said first signaling (see Fig.2, 212 i.e. NBS Media Signaling used for second signaling from first media

communication server towards the first user equipment and para [0042], lines 1-13); the media communication server is configured to send third signaling towards the second user equipment upon receiving said first signaling (see Fig.2, NBS Media Signaling between CM 204 and CD 208); and the media communication server is configured to send, immediately following one of the first, second, and third signaling, dummy media traffic towards one of the first and second user equipment (see para [0071], lines 1-7 wherein wakeup trigger is sent to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment, assuming the current media session is inactive, then wakeup trigger is immediate) in order to trigger a dedicated channel setup for the one of the first and the second user equipment in a respective serving access network prior to beginning an actual user media stream from the first user equipment(see para [0072], lines 1-9 wherein sending wakeup trigger packets result in re-establishing dedicated traffic channel).

Regarding claim 14, Rosen et al. teach the media communication server, wherein one of said first and second signaling comprises one of a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) message, a Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) message, a SIP REFER Request, a SIP INVITE Request, a RTCP Floor Request, and a RTCP Floor Taken message (see para [0041] and lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 15, Rosen et al. teach the media communication server wherein the media server is arranged to send said dummy media traffic from the first media server to the one of the first and the second user equipment only if these are located in an access network in which a dedicated channel setup can be triggered by dummy media

traffic (see para [0072], lines 3-9 wherein wakeup triggers in SDB form are sent from CM to target mobiles via appropriate infrastructure element to re-establish dedicated traffic channels).

Regarding claim 18, Rosen et al. teach a media communication server for providing real-time media sessions between sets of user equipment located in one or more access networks, wherein: the media communication server (see Fig.2, 204 for CM i.e. first Media Communications Server) is configured to establish a real-time media session between first user equipment and second user equipment via a serving access network of the first user equipment and via a serving access network of the second user equipment (see Fig.2 and para [0037]); and the media communication server is configured to send, during inactive periods of the real-time media session, dummy media towards at least one of the first and second user equipment (see para [0071], lines 1-7 wherein wakeup messages are sent from CM to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment and wakeup messages are sent during inactive periods of the media session) in order to reset an inactivity timer of a common channel state in the serving access network of the respective user equipment and to thereby prevent the respective user equipment from going to an idle state (see para [0072], lines 1-9 wherein sending wakeup trigger packets result in re-establishing dedicated traffic channel by preventing user equipment from going to an idle state).

Regarding claim 20, Rosen et al. teach the media communication server wherein the media server is arranged to send said dummy media traffic from the first media server

to the second user equipment only if the second user equipment is located in an access network in which a dedicated channel setup can be triggered by dummy media traffic (see para [0072], lines 3-9 wherein wakeup triggers in SDB form are sent from CM to target mobiles via appropriate infrastructure element to re-establish dedicated traffic channels).

Regarding claim 22, Rosen et al. teach a support node for a packet-switched core network, wherein: the support node is configured to establish a real-time media connection between user equipment located in a radio access network and a media communication server (see Fig.2 and the real-time media connection between CM 204 and CD 206); and the support node is configured to send, during inactive periods of the real-time media connection (see para [0074], lines 5-14 wherein wakeup trigger is sent to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment and wakeup trigger is sent from the network during inactive periods of the media session), dummy media towards the user equipment in order to reset an inactivity timer of a common channel state in the radio access network and to thereby prevent the respective user equipment from going to an idle state (see para [0072], lines 1-9 wherein sending wakeup trigger packets result in re-establishing dedicated traffic channel by preventing user equipment from going to an idle state).

Regarding claim 25, Rosen et al. teach user equipment for a communications system, wherein: the user equipment is configured to establish a real-time media session via an access network and a media communication server (see Fig.2 where in a media session is established between CD i.e. user equipment and CM i.e. media

communication server via an access network); the user equipment is configured to send a first signaling (see Fig.2, 210 for SIP which is first signaling from user equipment) via the access network to the media communication server in response to user's action during the established real-time media session(see para [0030], lines 1-7 wherein a floor control request is sent when the user presses the PTT switch located on CD i.e. user equipment); and the user equipment is configured to send immediately following the first signaling dummy media traffic to the media communication server (see Fig.3, para [0059], lines 1-6 and para [0064], lines 3-14]) in order to trigger a dedicated channel setup for the user equipment in the access network of the first user equipment prior to beginning an actual user media stream (see paragraphs [0067] and [0068]).

Regarding claim 26, Rosen et al. teach user equipment for a packet-mode voice communication, wherein the user equipment is configured to send said first signaling when detecting an activation of a push-to-talk pressel (see para [0030], lines 1-7 wherein a floor control request is sent when the user presses the PTT switch located on CD i.e. user equipment).

Regarding claim 27, Rosen et al. teach the user equipment, wherein said first signaling comprises one of a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) message, a Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) message, a SIP REFER Request, a SIP INVITE Request, and a RTCP Floor Request (see para [0041] and lines 1-9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 6, 11, 12, 16, 21, 23-24, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen et al. (US Pub. No: 2002/0173327) in view of Barany et al. (US Pub. No: 2002/0034166)

Regarding claims 6 and 11, Rosen et al. teach the method, wherein the real-time media service is one of a push-to-talk service over cellular and a corresponding packet-mode voice communication service of a client-server type, the real-time media stream is

packet- mode speech (see Fig.3, paragraphs [0024], [0044], and lines 1-2 of para [0044] wherein SIP protocol is used for controlling real-time media session).

Rosen et al. do not teach for the method wherein at least one of the serving access networks comprises a radio access network of a wideband code division multiple access type.

However, Barany et al. teach SIP protocol used for call control signaling is communicated through the radio access network and radio access network can be of a wideband code division multiple access type (see para [0036], lines 13-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the method of Rosen et al. to include radio access network of WCDMA as one of the serving access networks disclosed by Barany et al. to support UMTS system.

Regarding claim 12, Rosen et al. do not teach the method wherein the packet-switched core network is a GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) type core network, and wherein the support node comprises one of a serving GPRS service node and a gateway GPRS service node.

However, Barany et al. teach the packet-switched core network is a GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) type core network, and wherein the support node comprises one of a serving GPRS service node and a gateway GPRS service node (see para [0036], lines 8-15 and para [0037], lines 1-3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the method of Rosen et al. to include SGSN and GGSN as support nodes in packet-switched core network disclosed by Barany et al. to support GPRS system.

Regarding claims 16 and 21, Rosen et al. teach the media communication server, wherein the real-time media service is one of a push-to-talk service over cellular and a corresponding packet-mode voice communication service of a client-server type, the real-time media stream is packet- mode speech (see Fig.3, paragraphs [0024], [0044], and lines 1-2 of para [0044] wherein SIP protocol is used for controlling real-time media session).

Rosen et al. do not teach for the media communication server wherein at least one of the serving access networks comprises a radio access network of a wideband code division multiple access type.

However, Barany et al. teach SIP protocol used for call control signaling is communicated through the radio access network and radio access network can be of a wideband code division multiple access type (see para [0036], lines 13-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the media communication server of Rosen et al. to include radio access network of WCDMA as one of the serving access networks disclosed by Barany et al. to support UMTS system.

Regarding claims 23, Rosen et al. teach the support node, wherein the real-time media service is one of a push-to-talk service over cellular and a corresponding packet-mode voice communication service of a client-server type, the real-time media stream is packet- mode speech (see Fig.3, paragraphs [0024], [0044], and lines 1-2 of para [0044] wherein SIP protocol is used for controlling real-time media session).

Rosen et al. do not teach for the support node wherein at least one of the serving access networks comprises a radio access network of a wideband code division multiple access type.

However, Barany et al. teach SIP protocol used for call control signaling is communicated through the radio access network and radio access network can be of a wideband code division multiple access type (see para [0036], lines 13-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the support node of Rosen et al. to include radio access network of WCDMA as one of the serving access networks disclosed by Barany et al. to support UMTS system.

Regarding claim 24, Rosen et al. do not teach the support node wherein the packet-switched core network is a GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) type core network, and wherein the support node comprises one of a serving GPRS service node and a gateway GPRS service node.

However, Barany et al. teach the packet-switched core network is a GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) type core network, and wherein the support node comprises one

of a serving GPRS service node and a gateway GPRS service node (see para [0036], lines 8-15 and para [0037], lines 1-3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the support node of Rosen et al. to include SGSN and GGSN as support nodes in packet-switched core network disclosed by Barany et al. to support GPRS system.

Regarding claim 28, Rosen et al. teach the user equipment, wherein the real-time media service is one of a push-to-talk service over cellular and a corresponding packet-mode voice communication service of a client-server type, the real-time media stream is packet- mode speech (see Fig.3, paragraphs [0024], [0044], and lines 1-2 of para [0044] wherein SIP protocol is used for controlling real-time media session).

Rosen et al. do not teach for the user equipment wherein at least one of the serving access networks comprises a radio access network of a wideband code division multiple access type.

However, Barany et al. teach SIP protocol used for call control signaling is communicated through the radio access network and radio access network can be of a wideband code division multiple access type (see para [0036], lines 13-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the user equipment of Rosen et al. to include radio access network of WCDMA as one of the serving access networks disclosed by Barany et al. to support UMTS system.

6. Claims 2, 3, 17, 19, and 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen et al. (US Pub. No: 2002/0173327) in view of Noel et al. (EP Pub. No: 1 505 844 A1)

Regarding claim 2, Rosen et al. teach the method comprising: setting an amount of dummy data and first signaling data together (see para [0087], lines 1-4 wherein caching the wakeup triggers is mentioned) but do not teach specifically setting this data together till it exceeds a threshold level for triggering the dedicated-channel setup.

However, Noel et al. teach initiating a keep alive timer on the PTT server which causes dummy data to be sent as a measure to insure that the PTT requestor does not go into a dormant state (see para [0022], lines 3-10) which is equivalent to setting the dummy data and signaling data together till it exceeds a threshold level for triggering the dedicated-channel setup.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the method of Rosen et al. to set an amount of dummy data and first signaling data together such that this data exceeds a threshold level for triggering the dedicated-channel setup disclosed by Noel et al. to minimize the PTT latency.

Regarding claim 3, Rosen et al. teach the method comprising: sending, immediately following the one of the first, the second and the third signaling, dummy media traffic (see para [0071], lines 1-7 wherein wakeup messages are sent to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment, assuming the current media session is inactive, then wakeup message is immediate).

Rosen et al. do not teach specifically sending dummy media traffic only if a session inactivity time prior to the first signaling exceeds a certain threshold.

However, Noel et al. teach sending the dummy data prior to the expiration of the time period at which the mobile device goes dormant due to inactivity (see para [0022], lines 53-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the method of Rosen et al. to include sending dummy media traffic only if a session inactivity time prior to the first signaling exceeds a certain threshold disclosed by Noel et al. to prevent mobile device going into dormant state and to reduce PTT latency.

Regarding claim 17, Rosen et al. teach the media communication server, wherein the media communication server is configured to send dummy media traffic to the first and/or second user equipment (see para [0071], lines 1-7 wherein wakeup trigger is sent to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment).

Rosen et al. do not teach specifically to send dummy media traffic only if the session inactivity prior to first signaling exceeds a certain threshold, in order to limit the amount of unnecessary dummy data sent.

However, Noel et al. teach sending the dummy data prior to the expiration of the time period at which the mobile device goes dormant due to inactivity (see para [0022], lines

53-57 which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic only if the session inactivity exceeds a certain threshold prior to the mobile goes dormant).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the media communication server of Rosen et al. wherein to include sending dummy media traffic to the first and/or second user equipment only if the session inactivity prior to first signaling exceeds a certain threshold, in order to limit the amount of unnecessary dummy data sent disclosed by Noel et al. and for optimizing the network traffic.

Regarding claim 19, Rosen et al. teach the media communication server, wherein the media communication server is configured to monitor media activity of the real-time media session in one of the first media communication server and the support node and to send said dummy media traffic (see para [0071], lines 1-7 wherein wakeup messages are sent from CM to target listeners in SDB form which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic to user equipment and wakeup messages are sent during inactive periods of the media session).

Rosen et al. do not teach specifically for the media communications server, wherein to send dummy media traffic if no media activity is detected in the real-time media session for a predetermined period of time.

However, Noel et al. teach sending the dummy data prior to the expiration of the time period at which the mobile device goes dormant due to inactivity (see para [0022], lines

53-57 which is equivalent to sending dummy media traffic after predetermined period of time of media inactivity.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the media communication server of Rosen et al. wherein to include sending dummy media traffic after predetermined period of time of media inactivity disclosed by Noel et al. in order to prevent user equipment going into dormant state.

Regarding claim 29, Rosen et al. do not teach specifically the user equipment, wherein an amount of dummy data is such that the dummy data and the first signaling data together exceed a threshold level for triggering the dedicated channel setup.

However, Noel et al. teach initiating a keep alive timer on the PTT server which causes dummy data to be sent as a measure to insure that the PTT requestor does not go into a dormant state (see para [0022], lines 3-10) which is equivalent to setting the dummy data and signaling data together till it exceeds a threshold level for triggering the dedicated-channel setup.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the user equipment of Rosen et al. to set an amount of dummy data and first signaling data together such that this data exceeds a threshold level for triggering the dedicated-channel setup disclosed by Noel et al. to minimize the PTT latency.

Regarding claim 30, Rosen et al. further teach the user equipment wherein the user equipment is configured to keep the first signaling and the dummy data in a transmission buffer (see paragraphs [0095] and [0124] wherein buffering of media is mentioned to reduce the delays associated with re-establishing active traffic channels) until the triggered dedicated channel setup has been completed, and to send the first signaling and the dummy data over the dedicated channel (see para [0066], lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 31, Rosen et al. further teach the user equipment wherein the user equipment is configured to send the first signaling completely before sending the dummy data and triggering the dedicated channel setup (see Fig.2, 210 for SIP which is first signaling from user equipment sent to media communication server).

Regarding claim 32, Rosen et al. teach the user equipment, wherein the user equipment is configured to send dummy media traffic to the media communication server (see Fig.3, para [0059], lines 1-6 and para [0064], lines 3-14]).

Rosen et al. do not teach specifically for the user equipment wherein sending dummy media traffic only if the session inactivity time prior to sending the first signaling exceeds a certain threshold, in order to limit, the amount of unnecessary dummy data sent.

However, Noel et al. teach sending the dummy data prior to the expiration of the time period at which the mobile device goes dormant due to inactivity (see para [0022], lines 53-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the user equipment of Rosen et al. to include sending dummy media

traffic only if a session inactivity time prior to the first signaling exceeds a certain threshold disclosed by Noel et al. to prevent mobile device going into dormant state and to reduce PTT latency.

Conclusion

7. Any response to this office action should be faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed To:

Commissioner for Patents,

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window

Randolph Building

401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22314.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Srinivasa R. Reddivalam whose telephone number is 571-270-3524. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 8.30 AM - 6 PM (1st Friday OFF).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Benny Tieu can be reached on 571-272-7490. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

S Reddivalam

BENNY Q. TIEU
SPE/TRAINER